

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
  
Plaintiff/Respondent,  
  
vs.  
  
JOSE LUIS PARRA-ASCENCIO,  
  
Defendant/Petitioner.

CASE NO. 10cv2466 BEN  
(08cr4392 BEN)

ORDER DENYING PETITIONER'S  
MOTION TO VACATE, SET ASIDE,  
OR CORRECT A SENTENCE  
PURSUANT TO  
28 U.S.C. § 2255

JOSE LUIS PARRA-ASCENCIO has filed a motion to vacate, set aside, or correct a sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Section 2255 of title 28 of the United States Code provides in relevant part,

(a) A prisoner in custody under sentence of a court established by Act of Congress claiming the right to be released upon the ground that the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack, may move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence.

Petitioner is not entitled to relief under this statute because he is not in custody as a result of a federal sentence. On November 20, 2008, an Information was filed charging Petitioner with violating 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a) and (b). However, the charges were dismissed on February 25, 2010, and no superceding charges were filed. Consequently, Petitioner was not convicted, and he is not

1 in custody under a federal sentence. Instead, he explains in his Traverse that federal officials  
2 should have told him of his continuing state parole obligations after his release from federal  
3 custody. His motion does not contain a recognized basis for habeas relief. Where the files and  
4 records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief, the motion shall be  
5 denied. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(b); *Marlow v. United States*, 772 F.2d 525, 526 (9th Cir. 1985) (“We  
6 may affirm the district court if defendant's allegations, viewed against the record, either fail to  
7 state a claim for relief or are so palpably incredible or patently frivolous as to warrant summary  
8 dismissal. ”).

9  
**Certificate of Appealability**

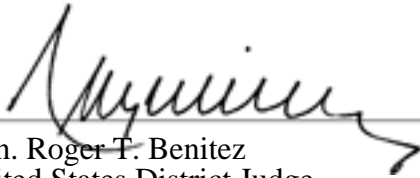
10 A certificate of appealability is authorized, “if the applicant has made a substantial showing  
11 of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). To meet this standard, Petitioner  
12 must show that the issues are debatable among reasonable jurists or that the questions are adequate  
13 to deserve encouragement to proceed further. *Hayward*, 603 F.3d at 553. The showing  
14 necessitates something above “the absence of frivolity.” *Id.* This Court has considered the issues  
15 raised by Petitioner with respect to whether they satisfy the standard for issuance of a certificate of  
16 appealability, and determines that none meet that standard.

17  
**Conclusion**

18 For the above stated reasons, the Court denies Petitioner’s motion to vacate, set aside, or  
19 correct a sentence and denies the issuance of a certificate of appealability.

20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

21 DATED: March 3, 2011

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23   
24 Hon. Roger T. Benitez  
25 United States District Judge  
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